

SUB A)

BIOLEACHING OF SULPHIDE MINERALS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to the bioleaching of sulphide minerals.

Commercial bioleach plants which are currently in operation treating sulphide minerals, typically, operate within the temperature range of 40°C to 50°C and rely on sparging air to the bioleach reactors to provide the required oxygen.

Operation at this relatively low temperature and the use of air to supply oxygen, limit the rate of sulphide mineral oxidation that can be achieved. For example carrollite and enargite are relatively slow leaching at temperatures below 50°C, and treatment at or below this temperature results in poor and sub-economic metal extraction.

The use of high temperatures between 50°C and 100°C greatly increases the rate of sulphide mineral leaching.

The solubility of oxygen is however limited at high temperatures and the rate of sulphide mineral leaching becomes limited. In the case of using air for the supply of oxygen, the effect of limited oxygen solubility is such that the rate of sulphide mineral leaching becomes dependent on and is limited by the rate of oxygen transfer from the gas to the liquid phase^(1,2)

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to one aspect of the invention there is provided a method of bioleaching a slurry containing sulphide minerals which includes the step of supplying a feed gas containing in excess of 21% oxygen by volume, to the slurry.

The slurry may be an aqueous slurry containing significant quantities of sulphide minerals.

As used herein the expression "oxygen enriched gas" is intended to include a gas, eg. air, which contains in excess of 21% oxygen by volume. This is an oxygen content greater than the oxygen content of air. The expression "pure oxygen" is intended to include a gas which contains in excess of 85% oxygen by volume.

- 5 Preferably the feed gas which is supplied to the slurry contains in excess of 85% oxygen by volume ie. is substantially pure oxygen.

The method may include the step of maintaining the dissolved oxygen concentration in the slurry within a desired range which may be determined by the operating conditions and the type of microorganisms used for
10 leaching. The applicant has established that a lower limit for the dissolved oxygen concentration to sustain microorganism growth and mineral oxidation, is in the range of from 0.2×10^{-3} kg/m³ to 4.0×10^{-3} kg/m³. On the other hand if the dissolved oxygen concentration is too high then microorganism growth is inhibited. The upper threshold concentration also depends on the genus and strain of microorganism used in the leaching process and typically is in the range of from 4×10^{-3} kg/m³ to 10×10^{-3} kg/m³.

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Thus, preferably, the dissolved oxygen concentration in the slurry is maintained in the range of from 0.2×10^{-3} kg/m³ to 10×10^{-3} kg/m³.

The method may include the steps of determining the dissolved oxygen concentration in the slurry and, in
20 response thereto, of controlling at least one of the following: the oxygen content of the feed gas, the rate of supply of the feed gas to the slurry, and the rate of feed of slurry to a reactor.

The dissolved oxygen concentration in the slurry may be determined in any appropriate way, e.g. by one or more of the following: by direct measurement of the dissolved oxygen concentration in the slurry, by
25 measurement of the oxygen content in gas above the slurry, and indirectly by measurement of the oxygen content in off-gas from the slurry, taking into account the rate of oxygen supply, whether in gas enriched or pure form, to the slurry, and other relevant factors.

The method may include the step of controlling the carbon content of the slurry. This may be achieved by one or more of the following: the addition of carbon dioxide gas to the slurry, and the addition of other carbonaceous material to the slurry.

- 5 The method may extend to the step of controlling the carbon dioxide content of the feed gas to the slurry in the range of from 0.5% to 5% by volume. A suitable figure is of the order of 1% to 1.5% by volume. The level of the carbon dioxide is chosen to maintain high rates of microorganism growth and sulphide mineral oxidation.
- 10 The bioleaching process is preferably carried out at an elevated temperature. As stated hereinbefore the bioleaching rate increases with an increase in operating temperature. Clearly the microorganisms which are used for bioleaching are determined by the operating temperature and vice versa. As the addition of oxygen enriched gas or substantially pure oxygen to the slurry has a cost factor it is desirable to operate at a temperature which increases the leaching rate by an amount which more than compensates for the increase
- 15 in operating cost. Thus, preferably, the bioleaching is carried out at a temperature in excess of 40°C.

The bioleaching may be carried out at a temperature of up to 100°C or more and preferably is carried out at a temperature which lies in a range of from 60°C to 85°C.

- 20 In one form of the invention the method includes the step of bioleaching the slurry at a temperature of up to 45°C using mesophile microorganisms. These microorganisms may, for example, be selected from the following genus groups:

Acidithiobacillus (formerly *Thiobacillus*); *Leptosprillum*; *Ferromicrobium*; and *Acidiphilium*.

- 25 In order to operate at this temperature the said microorganisms may, for example, be selected from the following species:

Acidithiobacillus caldus (*Thiobacillus caldus*); *Acidithiobacillus thiooxidans* (*Thiobacillus thiooxidans*);
Acidithiobacillus ferrooxidans (*Thiobacillus ferrooxidans*); *Acidithiobacillus acidophilus* (*Thiobacillus*

acidophilus); *Thiobacillus prosperus*; *Leptospirillum ferrooxidans*; *Ferromicrobium acidophilus*; and *Acidiphilium cryptum*.

If the bioleaching step is carried out at a temperature of from 45°C to 60°C then moderate thermophile
5 microorganisms may be used. These may, for example, be selected from the following genus groups:

Acidithiobacillus (formerly *Thiobacillus*); *Acidimicrobium*; *Sulfobacillus*; *Ferroplasma* (*Ferriplasma*); and *Alicyclobacillus*.

Suitable moderate thermophile microorganisms may, for example, be selected from the following species:

10 *Acidithiobacillus caldus* (formerly *Thiobacillus caldus*); *Acidimicrobium ferrooxidans*; *Sulfobacillus acidophilus*; *Sulfobacillus disulfidooxidans*; *Sulfobacillus thermosulfidooxidans*; *Ferroplasma acidarmanus*; *Thermoplasma acidophilum*; and *Alicyclobacillus acidocaldarius*.

It is preferred to operate the leaching process at a temperature in the range of from 60°C to 85°C using
15 thermophilic microorganisms. These may, for example, be selected from the following genus groups:

Acidotherrnus; *Sulfolobus*; *Metallosphaera*; *Acidianus*; *Ferroplasma* (*Ferriplasma*); *Thermoplasma*; and *Picrophilus*.

Suitable thermophilic microorganisms may, for example, be selected from the following species:

20 *Sulfolobus metallicus*; *Sulfolobus acidocaldarius*; *Sulfolobus thermosulfidooxidans*; *Acidianus infernus*; *Metallosphaera sedula*; *Ferroplasma acidarmanus*; *Thermoplasma acidophilum*; *Thermoplasma volcanium*; and *Picrophilus oshimae*.

The slurry may be leached in a reactor tank or vessel which is open to atmosphere or substantially closed. In
25 the latter case vents for off-gas may be provided from the reactor.

According to a different aspect of the invention there is provided a method of bioleaching a slurry containing
sulfide minerals which includes the steps of bioleaching the slurry using a suitable microorganism at a

temperature in excess of 40°C and controlling the dissolved oxygen concentration in the slurry within a predetermined range.

The said dissolved oxygen concentration may be controlled by controlling the supply of oxygen to the slurry.

The oxygen may be supplied to the slurry in the form of oxygen enriched gas or substantially pure oxygen.

The said operating temperature is preferably in the range of 60°C to 85°C.

- 10 The invention also extends to a method of enhancing the oxygen mass transfer coefficient from a gas phase to a liquid phase in a sulphide mineral slurry which includes the step of supplying a feed gas containing in excess of 21% oxygen by volume to the slurry.

The feed gas preferably contains in excess of 85% oxygen by volume.

- 15 The invention further extends to a method of bioleaching an aqueous slurry containing sulphide minerals which includes the steps of bioleaching the slurry at a temperature above 40°C and maintaining the dissolved oxygen concentration in the slurry in the range of from $0.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}^3$ to $10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}^3$.

- 20 The dissolved oxygen concentration may be maintained by supplying gas containing in excess of 21% oxygen by volume to the slurry. The temperature is preferably in the range of from 60°C to 85°C.

- 25 The invention is also intended to cover a bioleaching plant which includes a reactor vessel, a source which feeds a sulphide mineral slurry to the vessel, an oxygen source, a device which measures the dissolved oxygen concentration in the slurry in the vessel, and a control mechanism whereby, in response to the said measure of dissolved oxygen concentration, the supply of oxygen from the oxygen source to the slurry is controlled to achieve a dissolved oxygen concentration in the slurry within a predetermined range.

Various techniques may be used for controlling the supply of oxygen to the slurry and hence for controlling the dissolved oxygen content or concentration in the slurry at a desired value. Use may for example be made of valves which are operated manually. For more accurate control use may be made of an automatic control system. These techniques are known in the art and are not further described herein.

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As has been indicated oxygen and carbon dioxide may be added to the slurry in accordance with predetermined criteria. Although the addition of these materials may be based on expected demand and measurement of other performance parameters, such as iron(II) concentration, it is preferred to make use of suitable measurement probes to sample the actual values of the critical parameters.

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For example use may be made of a dissolved oxygen probe to measure the dissolved oxygen concentration in the slurry directly. To achieve this the probe is immersed in the slurry. The dissolved oxygen concentration may be measured indirectly by using a probe in the reactor off-gas or by transmitting a sample of the off-gas at regular intervals, to an oxygen gas analyser. Again it is pointed out that measuring techniques of this type are known in the art and accordingly any appropriate technique can be used.

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A preferred approach to the control aspect is to utilise one or more probes to measure the dissolved oxygen concentration in the slurry, whether directly or indirectly. The probes produce one or more control signals which are used to control the operation of a suitable valve or valves, eg. solenoid valves, automatically so that the supply of oxygen to an air stream which is being fed to the slurry is varied automatically in accordance with real time measurements of the dissolved oxygen concentration in the slurry

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Although it is preferred to control the addition of oxygen to a gas stream which is fed to the slurry a reverse approach may be adopted in that the oxygen supply rate to the reactor vessel may be maintained substantially constant and the rate of supply of the sulphide mineral slurry to the reactor vessel may be varied to achieve a desired dissolved oxygen concentration.

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The invention is not limited to the actual control technique employed and is intended to extend to variations of the foregoing approaches and to any equivalent process.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- 1 The invention is further described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:
- Figure 1 is a schematic representation of a portion of a plant in which the invention is carried out, and
- 5 Figures 2, 3 and 4 reflect various results and parameters obtained from operating a bioreactor using the principles of the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

10 General Principles

The limitation of low oxygen solubility during bioleaching, using air, at high temperatures, which in turn limits the rate of reaction, requires enrichment of the air with oxygen ie. air with an oxygen content greater than 21% by volume, or the use of pure oxygen (defined as being greater than 85% oxygen by volume). The use

15 of oxygen enriched air or pure oxygen overcomes the limited rate of reaction due to oxygen supply constraints, but has two major disadvantages:

- a) the provision of oxygen enriched air or pure oxygen is expensive and requires a high utilisation (>60%) of the oxygen to warrant the additional expense⁽³⁾ and
 - b) if the oxygen level in solution becomes too high microorganism growth is prevented and sulphide mineral
- 20 bioleaching stops⁽⁴⁾

Therefore, in order to realise the benefits of high rates of sulphide mineral leaching at high temperatures in commercial bioleaching plants, the drawbacks of requiring expensive oxygen and the risk of failure if the dissolved oxygen levels become too high must be overcome.

25 The bioleaching of sulphide minerals at an elevated temperature results in a high rate of sulphide mineral oxidation, but is dependent on the supply of oxygen and carbon dioxide to maintain high rates of sulphide mineral oxidation and of microorganism growth at adequate rates. The adsorption of oxygen and carbon

dioxide in the bioleaching reactor is limited, in each case, by the rate of mass transfer from the gas phase into the solution phase. For oxygen the rate of oxygen absorption is defined by equation (1) as follows:

$$R = M \cdot (C^* - C_L) \quad (1)$$

where:

R = Oxygen demand as mass (kg) per unit volume (m^3) per unit time(s) ($kg/m^3 \cdot s$),

M = Oxygen mass transfer coefficient in reciprocal seconds (s^{-1}),

C^* = Saturated dissolved oxygen concentration as mass (kg) per unit volume (m^3) (kg/m^3),

and

C_L = Dissolved oxygen concentration in solution as mass (kg) per unit volume (m^3) (kg/m^3).

The factor $(C^* - C_L)$ is referred to as the oxygen driving force. A similar equation may be used to describe the rate of carbon dioxide supply to the solution. If the sulphide mineral oxidation rate is increased the oxygen demand increases proportionately. To meet a higher oxygen demand either the oxygen mass transfer coefficient (M) or the oxygen driving force $(C^* - C_L)$ must be increased.

An increase in the oxygen mass transfer coefficient may be achieved by increasing the power input to the bioleach reactor mixer. This improves gas dispersion in the sulphide mineral slurry. With this approach, however, an increase in the oxygen mass transfer coefficient of, for example, 40% requires an increase in the power input to the mixer by a factor of as much as 200%, with a commensurate increase in operating costs.

The oxygen driving force may be increased by increasing the saturated dissolved oxygen concentration C^* and reducing the dissolved oxygen content or concentration C_L .

Microorganism population growth is limited or prevented if the dissolved oxygen concentration C^* reaches too high a level. A concentration level above $4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}^3$ has been found to be detrimental to *Sulfolobus*-like strains. Certain *Acidithiobacillus* strains, however, have been found to be tolerant to dissolved oxygen concentrations of up to $10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}^3$.

The applicant has established that a lower limit for the dissolved oxygen concentration to sustain microorganism growth and mineral oxidation is in the range of from $0.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}^3$ to $4.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}^3$. Thus, in order to provide an adequate, or optimum, supply of oxygen, the dissolved oxygen concentration in the sulphide mineral slurry must be monitored and, where appropriate, the addition of oxygen to the sulphide mineral slurry must be controlled in order to maintain the minimum dissolved oxygen concentration in solution at a value of from $0.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}^3$ to $4.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}^3$.

On the other hand the dissolved oxygen concentration must not exceed an upper threshold value at which microorganism growth is prevented. It is pointed out that the upper threshold concentration depends on the genus and strain of microorganism used in the bioleaching process. A typical upper threshold value is in the range of from $4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}^3$ to $10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}^3$.

As has been previously indicated the rate of sulphide mineral oxidation, which can be achieved when operating at a relatively low temperature of the order of from 40°C to 55°C , is limited. In order to increase the rate of oxidation it is desirable to make use of thermophiles and to operate at temperatures in excess of 60°C . Any suitable microorganism capable of operating within this temperature range may be used. The optimum operating temperature is dependent on the genus and type of microorganism used. Thus moderate thermophiles of the type *Sulfobacillus* are suitable for operating at a temperature of up to 65°C . Thermophiles of the type *Sulfolobus* are suitable for operating at temperatures of from 60°C to at least 85°C . *Sulfolobus metallicus*, for example, shows optimal growth in the temperature range of from 65°C to 70°C .

The applicant has established that the operation of the bioleaching process, using a gas enriched with oxygen, or pure oxygen, as the oxidant, at elevated temperatures of from 40°C to 85°C :

increases the specific sulphide oxidation duty of the reactor considerably;

results in an unexpected and significantly enhanced oxygen mass transfer rate;

increases the oxygen utilisation, providing that the dissolved oxygen concentration is controlled above the point where microorganism growth and mineral oxidation are prevented and below the point at which microorganism growth is inhibited; and

the overall power required for the oxidation of sulphide minerals is significantly reduced.

The method of the invention represents a significant improvement compared to a bioleach operation carried out at a temperature of from 40°C to 45°C with air.

- 5 The controlled addition of oxygen enriched air or pure oxygen directly into the bioreactor improves the oxygen utilisation efficiency. The oxygen utilisation for a conventional commercial bioleach plant (at least 100m³ in volume) operating at from 40°C to 45°C with air may be expected to achieve a maximum oxygen utilisation factor of from 40% to 50%. Consequently only 40% to 50% of the total mass of oxygen supplied to the bioleach plant is used to oxidise the sulphide minerals. With the method of the invention the oxygen utilisation
- 10 is significantly higher, of the order of from 60% to 95%. The higher oxygen utilisation is achieved by controlled oxygen addition and results from the enhanced oxygen mass transfer rate and by operating at low dissolved oxygen concentrations in the solution phase.

It will be appreciated that although high oxygen demand in bioleach reactors has come about primarily by the

15 use of higher temperatures, rapidly leaching sulphide minerals at temperatures below 60°C, using mesophile or moderate thermophile microorganisms, will have similarly high oxygen demands. The method of the invention is therefore not restricted to suit thermophiles or extreme thermophiles, but also mesophile and moderate thermophile microorganisms.

- 20 Another advantage of using air enriched with oxygen or pure oxygen is that the evaporation losses are reduced, because there is less inert gas removing water vapour from the top of the reactor. This is particularly important in areas where water is scarce or expensive.

In carrying out the method of the invention the temperature of the slurry in the bioleach vessel or reactor may

25 be controlled in any suitable way known in the art. In one example the bioleach reactor is insulated and heating takes place by means of energy which is released by the oxidation of sulphides. The temperature of the slurry is regulated using any suitable cooling system, for example an internal cooling system.

Table 1 shows typical data for specific sulphide oxidation duty and oxygen utilisation, when bioleaching with air at 40°C to 45°C, in two commercial bioreactors, Plant A and Plant B respectively, (greater than 100m³ in volume).

5 Table 1 - Commercial Bioreactor Performance Results

Description	Units	Plant A	Plant B
Reactor temperature	°C	42	40
Reactor operating volume	m ³	471	895
Oxygen utilisation	%	37.9	43.6
Typical dissolved oxygen concentration	mg/l	2.5	2.7
Oxygen mass transfer coefficient	s ⁻¹	0.047	0.031
Specific oxygen demand	kg/m ³ /day	21.6	14.8
Specific sulphide oxidation duty	kg/m ³ /day	8.9	5.7
Specific power consumption per kg sulphide oxidised	kWh/kgS ²⁻	1.7	1.8

At low temperatures (40°C – 50°C), with air as the inlet gas, which applies to the results for the commercial reactors, Plant A and Plant B, presented in Table 1, the oxygen utilisations achieved are expected and the oxygen mass transfer coefficients (M) correspond to the applicant's design value. The applicant has determined that if the method of the invention were to be applied to Plant A, the plant performance would be significantly increased, as indicated by the results presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Predicted Improvement In Commercial Bioreactor Performance

	Units	Plant A - typical operation	Plant A - using the method of the invention
Reactor temperature	°C	42	77
Microbial type strain	-	<i>Acidithiobacillus</i>	<i>Sulfolobus</i>
Inlet gas oxygen content	% by volume	20.9	90.0
Oxygen utilisation	%	37.9	93.0
Typical dissolved oxygen concentration	mg/l	2.5	2.5
Specific oxygen demand	kg/m ³ /day	21.6	59.5
Specific sulphide oxidation duty	kg/m ³ /day	8.9	24.5
Specific power consumption per kg sulphide oxidised	kWh/kgS ²⁻	1.7	1.2

The results clearly show the benefit of the invention in achieving higher rates of reaction by the combination of bioleaching at high temperature, adding oxygen enriched gas and by controlling the dissolved oxygen concentration to a predetermined low level (e.g. 0.2×10^{-3} kg/m³ to 4.0×10^{-3} kg/m³). The specific sulphide oxidation duty of the reactor is increased by almost threefold. Clearly the upper dissolved oxygen concentration should not be increased above a value at which microorganism growth is inhibited or stopped.

Even though additional capital for the production of oxygen is required, the savings in reactor and other costs at least offset this additional expense. Additionally, the specific power consumption per kg sulphide oxidised is decreased by approximately one-third. In a plant oxidising 300 tonnes of sulphide per day, the power saving, assuming a power cost of US\$0.05 per kWh, would amount to US\$2.8 million per annum. The high oxygen utilisation and increased specific sulphide oxidation capacity of the reactor represent in combination a considerable improvement over conventional bioleaching practice conducted at lower temperatures, with oxygen supplied by air.

Particular Example

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings illustrates a non-limiting example of the invention and shows a bioleaching plant 10 in which bioleaching is carried out, in accordance with the principles of the invention.

The plant 10 includes a bioreactor 12 with an agitator or mixer 14 which is driven by means of a motor and gearbox assembly 16.

In use a tank or vessel 18 of the reactor contains a sulphide mineral slurry 20. An impeller 22 of the agitator is immersed in the slurry and is used for mixing the slurry in a manner which is known in the art.

A probe 24 is immersed in the slurry and is used for measuring the dissolved oxygen concentration in the slurry. A second probe 26, inside the tank 18 above the surface level 28 of the slurry, is used for measuring the carbon dioxide content in the gas 30 above the slurry 20.

An oxygen source 32, a carbon dioxide source 34 and an air source 36 are connected through respective control valves 38, 40 and 42 to a sparging system 44, positioned in a lower zone inside the tank 18, immersed in the slurry 20.

The probe 24 is used to monitor the dissolved oxygen concentration in the sulphide mineral slurry 20 and provides a control signal to a control device 46. The control device controls the operation of the oxygen supply valve 38 in a manner which is known in the art but in accordance with the principles which are described herein in order to maintain a desired dissolved oxygen concentration in the slurry 20.

The probe 26 measures the carbon dioxide content in the gas above the sulphide mineral slurry 20. The probe 26 provides a control signal to a control device 48 which, in turn, controls the operation of the valve 40 in order to control the addition of carbon dioxide from the source 34 to a gas stream flowing to the sparger 44.

The air flow rate from the source 36 to the sparger 44 is controlled by means of the valve 42. Normally the valve is set to provide a more or less constant flow of air from the source 36 to the sparger and the additions of oxygen and carbon dioxide to the air stream are controlled by the valves 38 and 40 respectively. Although this is a preferred approach to adjusting the oxygen and carbon dioxide contents in the air flow to the sparger other techniques can be adopted. For example it is possible, although with a lower degree of preference, to adjust the air stream flow rate and to mix the adjustable air stream with a steady supply of oxygen and a

variable supply of carbon dioxide, or vice versa. Another possibility is to have two separate air stream flows to which are added oxygen and carbon dioxide respectively. Irrespective of the technique which is adopted the objective remains the same, namely to control the additions of oxygen and carbon dioxide to the slurry 20.

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Slurry 50 is fed from a slurry feed source 52 through a control valve 54 and through an inlet pipe 56 into the interior of the tank 18. The slurry feed rate may be maintained substantially constant, by appropriate adjustment of the valve 54, to ensure that slurry is supplied to the tank 18 at a rate which sustains an optimum leaching rate. The supplies of air, oxygen and carbon dioxide are then regulated, taking into
10 account the substantially constant slurry feed rate, to achieve a desired dissolved oxygen concentration in the slurry 20 in the tank, and a desired carbon dioxide content in the gas 30 above the slurry. Although this is a preferred approach it is apparent that the slurry feed rate could be adjusted, in response to a signal from the probe 24, to achieve a desired dissolved oxygen concentration in the slurry. In other words the rate of oxygen addition to the slurry may be kept substantially constant and the slurry feed rate may be varied
15 according to requirement.

Another variation which can be adopted is to move the probe 24 from a position at which it is immersed in the slurry to a position designated 24A at which it is located in the gas 30 above the level 28. The probe then measures the oxygen contained in the gas above the slurry, ie. the bioreactor off-gas. The oxygen content in
20 the off-gas can also be used as a measure to control the dissolved oxygen concentration in the slurry, taking any other relevant factors into account.

Conversely it may be possible to move the carbon dioxide probe 26 (provided it is capable of measuring the dissolved carbon dioxide content) from a position at which it is directly exposed to the gas 30 to a position
25 designated 26A at which it is immersed in the slurry in the tank. The signal produced by the probe at the position 26A is then used, via the control device 48, to control the addition of carbon dioxide from the source 34 to the air stream from the source 36.

Although the carbon dioxide source 34, which provides carbon dioxide in gas form, is readily controllable and represents a preferred way of introducing carbon into the slurry 20, it is possible to add suitable carbonate materials to the slurry 50 before feeding the slurry to the reactor. Carbonate material may also be added directly to the sulphide mineral slurry 20 in the reactor. In other cases though there may be sufficient
 5 carbonate in the sulphide mineral slurry so that it is not necessary to add carbon, in whatever form, to the slurry nor to control the carbon content in the slurry.

It is apparent from the foregoing description which relates to the general principles of the invention that the supply of oxygen to the slurry is monitored and controlled to provide a desired dissolved oxygen
 10 concentration level in the slurry 20. This can be done in a variety of ways eg. by controlling one or more of the following in an appropriate manner namely: the slurry feed rate, the air flow rate from the source 36, the oxygen flow rate from the source 32, and any variation of the foregoing.

The carbon dioxide flow rate is changed in accordance with the total gas flow rate to the sparger 44 in order
 15 to maintain a concentration in the gas phase, i.e. in the gas stream to the reactor, of from 0.5% to 5% carbon dioxide by volume. This carbon dioxide range has been found to maintain an adequate dissolved carbon dioxide concentration in the slurry, a factor which is important in achieving effective leaching.

The addition of oxygen to the sulphide mineral slurry 20 is controlled in order to maintain the minimum dissolved oxygen concentration in solution at a value of from $0.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}^3$ to $4.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}^3$. The upper
 20 threshold value depends on the genus and strain of microorganism used in the bioleaching process and typically is in the range of from $4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}^3$ to $10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}^3$.

Figure 1 illustrates the addition of oxygen from a source 32 of pure oxygen. The pure oxygen can be mixed
 25 with air from the source 36. Any other suitable gas can be used in place of the air. The addition of oxygen to air results to what is referred to in this specification as oxygen enriched gas ie. a gas with an oxygen content in excess of 21% by volume. It is possible though to add oxygen substantially in pure form directly to the slurry. As used herein pure oxygen is intended to mean a gas stream which contains more than 85% oxygen by volume.

The temperature in the bioleach reactor or vessel may be controlled in any appropriate way using techniques which are known in the art. In one example the tank 18 is insulated and heating takes place by means of energy which is released by the oxidation of sulphides. The temperature of the slurry 20 is regulated using an internal cooling system 70 which includes a plurality of heat exchanger cooling coils 72 connected to an external heat exchanger 74.

The vessel 18 may be substantially sealed by means of a lid 80. Small vents 82 are provided to allow for the escape of off-gas. The off-gas may, if required, be captured or treated in any appropriate way before being released to atmosphere. Alternatively, according to requirement, the tank 18 may be open to atmosphere.

The microorganisms chosen for the leaching process will determine the leaching temperature, and vice versa. The applicant has found that a preferred operating temperature is above 60°C, for example in the range of 60°C to 85°C. In this range thermophilic microorganisms, in any appropriate combination, are employed. In the range of from 45°C to 60°C, on the other hand, moderate thermophiles are employed while at temperatures below 45°C mesophiles are used. These microorganisms may, for example, be chosen from those referred to hereinbefore.

Although the benefit of adding oxygen to the slurry which is to be leached, by making use of oxygen enriched air or, more preferably, by making use of substantially pure oxygen ie. with an oxygen content in excess of 85%, is most pronounced at high temperatures at which greater leaching rates are possible, a benefit is nonetheless to be seen when oxygen enriched air or substantially pure oxygen is added to the slurry at lower temperatures, of the order of 40°C or even lower. At these temperatures the leaching rates are slower than at elevated temperatures and although an improvement results from using oxygen enriched air the cost thereof is generally not warranted by the relatively small increase in leaching rate.

Test Results

The importance of maintaining an adequate supply of oxygen and hence a sufficiently high dissolved oxygen concentration to sustain microorganism growth and mineral oxidation is shown in the results presented in

Figure 2. If the dissolved oxygen concentration is allowed to drop below 1.5 ppm, and particularly below 1.0 ppm, biooxidation becomes unstable, which is indicated by higher iron(II) concentrations in solution, of greater than 2 g/l. At consistent levels of biooxidation, achieved by maintaining a dissolved oxygen concentration above 1.5 ppm, in this experiment, iron(II) is rapidly oxidised to iron(III), and iron(II) concentrations remain generally below 1.0 g/l.

The results presented in Figure 2 were obtained from operation of a first or primary reactor of a continuous pilot plant treating a chalcopyrite concentrate at a feed solids concentration of 10% by mass and a temperature of 77°C, with *Sulfolobus*-like archaea.

The effect of increasing the oxygen content of the feed gas to a bioreactor and controlling the dissolved oxygen concentration, in accordance with the principles of the invention, was tested in an experiment using a 5m³ bioreactor which was operated with a continuous pyrite or blended pyrrhotite and pyrite flotation concentrate feed, at a temperature of about 77°C, using a mixed culture of *Sulfolobus*-like archaea and a solids density of 10% by mass. The carbon dioxide content in the bioleach inlet gas was controlled at a level of between 1 and 1.5 % by volume. The dissolved oxygen concentration was generally within the range 0.4×10^{-3} kg/m³ to 3.0×10^{-3} kg/m³. The results of the experiment are presented in Figure 3.

From the graphs presented in Figure 3 it is clear that, when sparging with air (enriched with carbon dioxide: 20.7% oxygen and 1.0% carbon dioxide), the maximum oxygen demand (directly proportional to the sulphide oxidation duty) was limited to 11.3 kg/m³/day, since the dissolved oxygen concentration which was achievable using air only (i.e. not enriched with oxygen) was just sufficient to maintain microorganism growth.

By controlling the oxygen content of the inlet gas, the oxygen addition rate, and the dissolved oxygen concentration in the slurry in the range of 0.4×10^{-3} kg/m³ to 3.0×10^{-3} kg/m³, the oxygen demand, i.e. the sulphide mineral oxidation rate, was increased dramatically. The dissolved oxygen concentration was controlled to a low value, but above the minimum limit for successful microorganism growth, so that the utilisation of oxygen was maximised. The results show the oxygen demand, or sulphide oxidation duty, was increased by over threefold. Thus by increasing the oxygen content in the inlet gas from 20.7% to a maximum

of 90.8% the specific oxygen demand was increased from 11.3 kg/m³/day to 33.7 kg/m³/day. In addition, by controlling the dissolved oxygen concentration to a low value, but above the minimum value for sustained microorganism growth, the oxygen utilisation was maximised. The oxygen utilisation showed a general increase with an increase in the oxygen content of the inlet gas from 29% (for an inlet gas oxygen content of 20.7%) to 91% (for inlet gas containing 85.5% oxygen).

The high oxygen utilisations achieved of well over 60% are much better than expected. Analysis of the results indicates that the oxygen mass transfer coefficient (M), as defined by equation (1), is significantly and unexpectedly enhanced for operation of the bioreactor at a high temperature (77°C) and with a high oxygen content in the inlet gas (from 29% to 91% in the experiment). In fact, the oxygen mass transfer coefficient (M) is increased by a factor of 2.69, on average, compared to the applicant's design value. This enhancement is after considering the improvement in the mass transfer coefficient due to temperature, which would be expected to increase the value of M by a factor of 1.59 for a temperature increase from 42°C to 77°C, according to the temperature correction factor [proposed by Smith et al ⁽⁵⁾]. This correction factor has been demonstrated experimentally to be valid for a temperature in the range of from 15°C to 70°C ⁽⁵⁾.

The determination of the enhanced oxygen mass transfer coefficient is shown from the results presented in Figure 4, where the oxygen demand divided by the design oxygen mass transfer coefficient (M_{design}) is plotted against the oxygen driving force, as defined in equation (1). The slope of the regression line plotted through the data indicates the enhancement in the oxygen mass transfer coefficient by a factor of 2.69.

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